ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

UR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

peech of Kossuth on the European War.

the Mexican Bond Holders in London. and the American Appropriations.

HE RECIPROCITY QUESTION IN ENGLAND

THE VERY LATEST.

The United States mail steamer Union, Captain dams, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last evenog. She reports heavy westerly winds nearly all Her news was anticipated by the

She reports speaking the steamship Baltic, hence Liverpool, on the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., in lat. 5 N., lon. 37 35. The Union left Havre the morning of the 7th

t., and called at Southampton in the afternoon of e same day, to take on board the English mails nd passengers.

The royal mail steamer Avon arrived at Southpton on the 5th from the West Indies and Gulf Mexico, with specie valued at \$2,000,000. A public meeting was about to be held at South-

mpton to raise a testimonial to Capt. Fitch, of the Vashington, for his gallant conduct in saving the engers of the Winchester. Donus Valerie Gomez, from Madrid; Nori Baraldi nd Graziana, from the Italian Opera, Paris, are

ong the passengers. These artists form a part f Maretzek's operatic company, which will shortly mmence the season at Castle Garden.

LONDON, Friday, June 9, 1854. The English Minister of War-Duke of Newcastle -Sir George Grey-Royal Congress at Tetschen in Bohemia-More Shilly-Shallying-Denmark Tranquel, &c.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord Joh sell gave a half and half explanation of the deision come to to entrust the War Department to a pecial minister. His explanation was not quite atisfactory as regards the financial department of ne new ministry, the budget of which he said would ome under the general expenses. Nor did Lord ohn inform the House who is to be our Minister of

ice of the Duke of Newcastle to select the War r Colonial Department. His grace will select the rmer. In that case, the Colonial Department will all probability, be handed over to Sir George irey. The Six Million Exchequer Bond bill has been

ad a third time.

The present European war-for though the fight ng takes place chiefly on Turkish account, yet all the States of Europe are connected with it, more or s-is the most extraordinary war that ever took lace. There appears to be a general secret undertanding that lack of energy is to be the order of the flay. One would have thought that things had gone far that two great nations like France and Eng-

of far that two great nations like France and Engand would have ere this presented a cartel at the
sword's point, demanded positive answers from Ausria and Prussia, and have smashed or attempted to
smash, at içast, all the Russian ports in the Black
and Baltic Seas. Not a bit of it.

We are to have another conference like that at
Dimutz. Austria has sent a milk and water summons (sommation is too strong a word) to Russia,
and has attained, at the same time, leave from the
Ports to occupy the Turkish provinces of Albania,
Montenegro. Herzegevina, and eventually Servia.
Once there, it will be a difficult matter to get her
but again. And the Western Powers sanction this.
Austria, it is true, will only seek her own interests,
and declare against Russia if indispensably necessary, but not otherwise. Though hostile, Prussia is
more honest. The indefatigable telegraphic wires
have brought the news that the King of Prussia, accompanied by M. Gerlach (decidedly Russian,) and
the Austrian Ambassador, has suddenly left Berlin
for Tetschen, a small watering place in Bohemia,
there to meet the Emperor of Austria, and, though
not known, very likely the Czar himself, sucog. The
result of this conference will, of course, be food for
speculation for some time.

We have not vet received full details of the occu-

we have not yet received full details of the occu-pation of the Piraus by Anglo-French troops. A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen states that the 5th of June passed off quietly. Great mul-titudes assembled. The Court was absent.

Our Paris Correspondence. Paris, Thursday, June 8, 1854. Speculations as to the Varna Plan of Campaign-Its Probable Objects the Isolation of the Russian Army and a Naval Advance on St. Petersburg-Our Minister at Paris in fresh Perplexities-State Questions not the only Troubles of Diplo-macy-Suicides on the Increase among the French -Invention by an American Engineer for the Defence of Cronstadt-The Court, &c., &c.

Among a lively and ingenious population like hat of France, all sorts of speculations are affoat to iscover, if possible, the secret of the campaign. which is presumed to have been determined upon at the meeting of Omer Pacha, St. Arnand and Lord Ragian, at Varna. The press, it is true, dare not utter a syllable without authority, but a French man's tongue is almost a match for the censorship and from the boudoir to the Boulevards, from the urlieus of the palace to the curriers of the Porte St. Martin and the Faubourg St. Antoine, that naruly member, is, at the present moment, in vivacious agitation. All France is, in fact, a soldier While in America lisping hopefuls are taught the equal rights of man, and in England they are taught nothing at all, in France the youthful Gaul steps the gardens of the Tuileries and the groves of the Palais Royal, girded with a sword and armed with a fasil. The future here may be seen any day marshalling his men, selecting his ground, flinging up his redoubts, charging to the onslaught, or defending to the death; and whether in after life he measures the Appien way of his loved Paris, ribboned, and starred and gilded, or opens a brilliant magasin on the Boulevard, like M. Frogé, the eminent tailor, he has his opinions on military affairs in general. It was indeed a remark of the soldier Napoleon, that his peasant soldiers seemed, by a sort of intuition, to have an acquaintance with the great principles on which the most scientific military combinations often turned. "Frequently," said he, at St. Helena, "when unexpected, I rode around the camp, would one of these men, from some uncontrollable impulse suddenly rush forward, and seizing my bridle hand suddenly rush forward, and seizing my bridle hand, whisper, 'Sire, you must occupy this or that position, or your flank will be turned,' and straightway back again would the heedless fellow run, as if shunning the very echo of his exuberant mother wit, and often it happened that the suggestion was either really new to me, or one which I had partly formed in my mind, and was about to act upon."

The prevailing conclusion seems to be that the intention is, if possible, to isolate the Russian armies; and it is thought this will be done by a general movement on Silistria while a naval advance will be made on St. Petersburg, cutting off the Russian force which is in Finland—that Austria and Prussia are to keep an eye on Poland, and that if the fortress of Silistria, lately so wonderfully aided by the rise of the Danube, can hold out for the seven weeks first assigned as the duration of its resistance, the French and English troops will before that time have been enabled to unite with Omer Pacha—that this personage would probably in a month have 25,000 of the élite of the French army on his left, and 15,000 of the élite of the English army on his right; both in immediate and close conjunction, and ready to co-operate with him. In other words, there would thus be in the field an army of the allies at least 120,000 strong, ready to advance to the relief of Silistria. Much importance is laid upon the late dispatch of Admiral Hamelin, as showing the great changes that have already occurred in front and rear of the Russian army; and it is even thought, that the Czarhad better see to his communications with the Caspian Sea in case of difficulties. These are the ruminations current at the Etat Major in the Place Vendome, with Kapoleon's famous column before to members to prighten their intellects. Such, too, whisper, 'Sire, you must occupy this or that position

is the gossip of the guides; and similar opinions have teen dropped from Bartern official responsibility. But "in rebus believes maxime dominatur fortuna," and the wisest speculations are vain when the swell of a river, or the shadowy mist of a vaporous fog may suddenly convert the machinations of one side, all to the advantage of the other.

Mr. Mason, the Minister of the United States is—to turn to another subject—just now the object of unfeigned sympathy.

With that simplicacy of mind so worthy of an honest republican and true believer, the honorable

Mr. Mason, the Minister of the United States is—to turn to another subject—just now the object of unfeigned sympathy.

With that simplicity of mind so worthy of an honest republican and true believer, the honorable gentleman has, doubtless, been in the habit of thinking that the more numerous "the clive branches round about his table," the happier and weathlier man was he. But, unfortunately, the French, to whom he is an accredited ambassador, have odd, and certainly very improper notions on this head, and seem much inclined inplously to reverse the royal psalmist's benedicite, and, in lieu of saying "Happy," to rey "Wretched is the man that hath his quiver full of them." So, at all events, we must presume, thought Madsme Huillies, the respectable landlady of No. 38, avenue Gabrielle, where the American Minister had hired an apartment for himself, his wife, and five children. A monstrous family, however, in the landlady's opinion, accustomed to the spare Iraischolds of her comparantees, whose younger scions, from some mysterious causes, seldom exceed two or three. But one day, when the sun was shining brightly, and the white whiskers and ample features of Mr. Mason were glistening with unwonted liveliness, a carriage drove to the door, and Madame Huillier, attracted by the cheery aspect of the weather, was there to see. Down rolled the steps of the voiture de place, and out bounced a blooming cherub, the miniature portrait of the United States Ambassador, then another, and then another, till the number amounted to five; who, to make Madame Huillier's assurance doubly sure, were at once received and welcomed with open arms by their benevolent father. But the landlady saw something else; she saw Mr. Mason actually conduct the new comers into his apartment, and heard orders given that the last five olive branches should dwell together, in unity with the former five, and five only—nay, she swore in broad Gallicap, that she would not stand it; and poor Mr. Mason, with all the mingled cares of diplomacy and matrimony

large families are thought as great a bore as a heavy minister.

The frequent suicides committed in this city are becoming a most glaring feature in the French character. Not a day passes but that the columns of the daily journals have two or three to record, and the touching air of romance which is cast around the narration, it is to be feared, does not tend to mitigate the evil. For instance, to-day we have the following:—Ernestine, a young woman of an appearance singularly prepossessing, has been carrying on a liaisow with a journeyman printer in the Faubourg St. Martin. She had suspicions of his fidelity, and at once furnishes herself with a pan of charcoal and a pint of brandy. Having carefully closed her bedroom and guarded against the admission of air by sheets and blankets attached to the doors and windows, she lights up the deadly fire and swallows the lethean spirit. In due time, one of her female friends calls, and becoming alarmed, has the door forced, when the poor girl is found calmly reposing on her couch of death. On her bosom is placed, as if it had received her last gaze, a daguerreotype portrait of her lover, and on the table beside her are the following words addressed to him:—"I am about to die. Pardon me, as I do you. You have made me suffer a good deal during the last three weeks. Adieu!—take care of the little dog!" The said little dog being a present from the man, which the poor lovelorn creature had taken the precaution of securing in a room adjacent, that it might not be injured by the fumes of the charcoal she had prepared for her own feath; and not a day passes by but similar incidents occur.

I may remark that marriages are not frequent with the working girls—the ouvrières of this metropolie—except as a species of commercial speculation. They love, and as is seen, love passionately, and spite of prayer or sacrament, without scruple, unite themselves to the object of their affection. For a time all goes on well—the peculiar custom of living in fints and sets of chambers in large hou

violent end, the birth of a child brings the affair to a climax. The little one is immediately—comme a l'habitude du pays—packed off to a nourrice, or wet nurse, and the partnership is amicably dissolved—each party contributing towards the necessary expenses. The young woman has by no means lost caste, and probably soon after makes a marriage de convenance, while the gentleman seeks his fortune elsewhere.

An American engineer has invented an apparatus for obstructing the passage into the port of Cronstadt, which the Emperor of Russia, and his son, the Grand Duke Constantine, have been inspecting. It consists of a square wooden frame-work, filled with enormous stones, and presenting sharp stakes sticking out, and coming to nearly the level of the water. It is said, however, that the immersion of these machines is a difficult matter, and that it is not probable they will answer their purpose. The Czar's visit to Cronstadt does not appear to have improved his spirits.

The court of the Tuileries are in parfect seclusion.

improved his spirits.

The court of the Tuileries are in perfect seclusion at the Palace of St. Cloud. The court of the Tuileries are in period seclusion at the Palace of St. Cloud.

The weather has been fitful in the extreme. After eight and forty hours of incessant rain, it has let the atmosphere so cold and winterly that fires have been kept burning in private dwellings and many

The building and demolitions of Paris are in no wise interrupted by the warlike state of affilirs.

One would rather suppose that the Emperor's sole
mission was to crect a new city, so unremitting is
the labor.

Kossuth's Speech at Sheffield. ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR On Monday evening, June 5, a public meeting was held in the Music Hall, Sheffield, at which

No. Monday evening, June 5, a public meeting was held in the Music Hall, Sheffield, at which Kossuth made a speech.

Kossuth said—I felt it my duty to accept the honor of your invitation, because I thought it due from me to do what I could for Poland. (Hear, hear.) I considered it a solemn duty on my part to bear testimony by my presence, that I take our cause to be the same. (Hear, hear.) Nothing clse would have induced me to rise once more before an English assembly. I get a fever at the very idea of making speeches again; but if you command me, sir, to submit to the habitual rules of the occasion, then you must give me authority to be rather free and true than to be flattering. (Hear, hear.) I will speak calm words, but I will speak of faults in the past and of present duties. Still, I am glad, sir, to see that you have carried three resolutions without interference on my part. What is there remaining for me but to try if I can establish sympathy, and it may be strengthen you in the determination to act energetically and consistently, according to the spirit of those resolutions which you have carried spontaneously. Sir, there has been, perhaps, never a political problem the solution of which would be so clearly and completely defined by historical precedents as the Oriental question. In this you will agree with me if you will recollect that the supremacy of Russia against which, and the independence of Turkey for which, you have taken np arms, is not a question sprung up over night. It is an old one, remounting to centuries, but especially to the battle which the heroic Charles XII. of Sweden lost at Pultowa, in 1709; and to the second fact, that the Grand Vizier, Mehemet Baltadshi, bribed by the blandishments and the diamonds of Catherine, let escape Peter the Czar at Falezi, in 1711. Since that time there has been a continual concatenation of the same drama going on. The partial conquest of Turkey, the subjugation of the independent Tartars of the Crimea, the dismemberment of Poland—Finland torn away from avoid, and what means we have to employ, and what course we have to adopt. Now, there are two axioms especially pointed out for the present occasion, by the

precedents of the great political drams in the East. The first is, that the duty of an act of political morality never can be neglected with impurity—thear, hear that the great with moral that the great with the state of the political state of the poli ing to the unnatural alliance with Austria against Princhy and Turkey, then depisted Turkey of the Incecessary to make effective her solicitude for the independence of Foland. As to the house of Austria, whose history is but a record of lies and broken oaths and violent ingratitude, it rewarded Polant by assisting in the crime of the partition. Turkey, also, did once depart from that wise policy. It was in our own late straggle in 1848. Then it not only did not support us, it did not even maintain the neutrality of its territory. It rather allowed the territory of the Turkish provinces to be usurped, and the means of transport and provisions to be made subservient to Russian aggression. And look, scarcely five years have passed since, and for that one fault Turkey has now to atone by a supreme struggle of life and death. You may see by these two facts what it is to make unnatural alliances, and what it is to neglect natural allies. Yet as no fault in politics ever can escape punishment, England itself is obliged to share in the retribution, because in 1848 England also had its share in the fault, if it be not more than a fault, as you will presently see. The Czar did occupy in 1848 Moldo-Wallachia—lie did violate the integrity of Turkey—lie did trample upon its independence. In a word, he did everything which his having repeated now again has aroused, alas! even too late, your indignation—into war. Nay, he did more: he carried on war against the very Turkish territory, and yet the English government advised Turkey then not to go into any hostile collision with its stronger neighbors for the maintenance of its neutrality. (Cheers.) Oh, I have seen the wieset and the best of Turkish patriots tear their hoary beards in despair, and weep bitter tears over the fatal necessity of having had to yield to this advice on the subject of the present war was born. And yet England did not consider the occasion one that would have been styled in the mount of the present war for the present war and the present war and the pres

has been done in a mere domestic struggle. Ours in 1848, according to the statement of lord l'aimerston, had the character of, and the im-port and the proportions of an important Euro-

again. Look to the warnings of

pean transaction. And still, do you remember what was the answer of England's government to my application for the mediation of England's government and the control of the mediation of the modiation of the modiation of the modiation of the modia of the modiation of the world, your own peace and position up to-day, had been at stake. (Cheers) And mark still that progress. When I, as other magistrate of Hungary, applied to England for mediation, I presented an opportunity to your government to spars you in the inevitable dangers of the coming war. Did I ask your money.—Bid I ask your blood! No: schilling: not a drop—only one word—cloud cheen things and without the ascribe of his drop of blood, would have stelling of one English drop of blood, would have stelling of one English drop of blood, would have stelling of one English drop of blood, would have stelling of one English drop of blood, would have stelling of one English and without the was certainly a signal compliment, but you have now to pay for it in your blood in torrents, and your money in innumerable millions. The sterm has come home to yourselves, and it hangs like a black cloud over Westminster Hall and Downing street. (Cheers.) Now, I would ask you, gentlemen, shall it he recorded in history that it has been the hereditary policy of England to share in taggitude of Austrian despotism? With these warratustria which already has been so makehevous, and the alliance of which, be ye victors or vanquished, could be but fatal to you? I only pleas to consider how this mischlevous policy embarrasses the activity of England's course already at the present moment. If there ever was a truth striking beyond any doubt, undisputed, such as the state of the proper strength of the state of the proper strength of the pr nad to dispose of the very existence of Austria, no sure, he married the daughter of the Emperor Francis of Austria. Both Prussia and Austria yielded to the courting of the mighly Cressr, became his allies, and sent two auxiliary armies to aid him in his campaign against Russia. You know the rest of it. Napoleon lost 532,000 men, 167,000 horses, and 1,222 guns. One of his dear allies betrayed him on the battle field, the other compromised him by inactivity, and then both—one of them being his father-in-law—turned against him, and sent him to die a fettered giant on the rock of St. Helena (cheers.) You have been told by superficial professors in your schools that it was Generals Frost and Famine which defeated Napoleon. No; he was defeated by having taken Austria and Prussia for allies against Russia. You will not doubt this fact if you will let yourselves be reminded only of the truth that without Poland being a reconstructed and independent nation, no expedition against Russia can succeed, the aim of which is to reduce the power of Russia to proportions innocuous to European Create Garden. Largest that stitut Poland being if you will let yourselves be reminded only of the truth that without Poland being a reconstructed and independent nation, no expedition against Russis can succeed, the aim of which is to reduce the power of Russia to proportions innocuous to European freedom. I repeat, that without Poland being reconstructed an independent nation, no expedition against Russis can succeed, the aim of which is to reduce the power of Russia to proportions innocuous to European liberty. (Cheers, Now, would you think that Napoleon, with his comprehensive genius, did not understand that truth? Certainly he did. How, then, came it to pass that he advanced against Russia without having, in the very onset, reconstructed the independence of Poland? Why, it was simply a tacit but necessary consequence of his having taken Austria and Prussia for alies. To reconstruct Russian Poland has been till now, and will be in all future, a ridiculous compromise between heaven and hell by which no soul is to be saved. It would be a second edition of the Cracow republic, doomed at the very hour of its creation 40 foreign dependence and reiterated absorption. Napoleon knew this—he did proless B. But to reconstruct Poland, without Gallicia and Posen, its vital imbs, he could not, because he was allied to Austria and Prussia. Thus this unnatural alliance deprived him of the possibility of realizing that measure without which, in my humble opinion, and I have studied history, there was and there is a mud ness is believing that Russia is to be vanquished. Mut this striking lesson of history well. You are in the same predicament; the situation is the same; the only difference in the situation is that Russia has grown stronger in the meanwhile by your own fault, and that you have not an army of 600,000 men in the field. If with all these evident practical warnings of history. Ingland still persists in courting the false favors of Austria, and thus persists in paralizing those two nationalities, without requestion of which neither Turkey can be conserved, nor my right and speaking to freemen, who will know to bear the truth, I exclaim—"Proud England, mind! five years age, from sheer complacency for despotic Austria, then didst prevent the alliance be-tween Turkey and Hungary, historically proved to be natural to both and necessary to Europe's liber-ties, take care not to commit the same error now

mind that a fault repeated with conscious premotitation becomes a policical ories—And no fault in politica escaped punishment, and none ever will. Bemember that inexorable fato, and and take policy of hindring natural alliances, and courting unnatural ones, there may be yet other evils in store of retribution, that adoubled income tax, or an augmentation of the national debt, though this already be not a slight matter any how." And really, gentlemen, to no people has the course to be following been more clearly traced, by proceeding, the sin which you desire to attain by this war. Be note on the present occasion. All you wont to four in some many that in your national points of the present occasion. All you wont to four this your national points of the present occasion. All you wont to be not to be suffered to the present of the present occasion. All you wont to be not to be suffered to the present of the present without any laugels. But if you are earnest in the profession of your better aims, then, in my humble opinion, what you want is, first, to have the war popular with your own people. Now, either I am grossly mistaken, or else the case is all over England the same as we have to-day witnessed in Sheffield: the war is popular with the people of England because it means to fight for freedom, and it hopes that some real advantage may be brought about by the war for the oppressed nationalities. I have taken great care in ascertaining that fact, and I am perfectly convinced that it is only by tiffs reason that the war is popular among those who do not measure great objects with the short yard of small party purposes; with all those who know of some wise and nobler aims than to help either the tories or the whigs to make political capital out of whatever object, and with all those who bear not a sordid piece of coin, but a sound heart, in their true English breasts. (Loud cheers.) Now, if England is joined by despotic Austria, and thus England is joined by despotic Austria, and thus England is joined by despotic Austria, and thus England ascrifices Poinnd, and Hungary, and Italy, in my opinion, in the long run, it would be impossible to throw dust in the eyes of the people. It will be clear, and the war will have ceased to be popular. (Cheers.) What you further want is the support of patric opinion abroad. You will lose it by taking despote Austria for an ally, because he who fights said by side with Austria fights for Austria; and to high for Austria is to fight against liberty. However wany call the word, that is the issue. (Cheers.) What you further want is, if not co-operation, at least the good will of the Christian provinces of the Tarkiempire. Now, if you draw Austria to yourselves, you will drive Servia. Bulgaria, and, in all probability also Wallachia, to the Czar. No European statesand who pretends to know anything about the real condition of the world can deny the fact that, in all these Turkish provinces, Au profession of your better aims, then, in my humble

believe the King Obec with here a redit to estable believe the King Obec with here a redit to estable before he truste his fortunes to England. But there may be, perhaps, some who flatter you will find an interest of the control of relative reflection I shall bless the hour when we not. Sir, I have done. I have not recited a lamentation over my own country's sufferings. I have spoken of England's honor and England's interest. As to ourself I certainly am full of confidence; happen what may, liberty shall rise from the immortal grave. (Loud cheers.) Remember that the Savior once rose murdered, but not dead: so I would, in conclusion, repeat the very words which Shemela has told me in one of its addresses in 1851:—"There is a future for every nation which has the moral creatness to love national virtue in corrupt times." (Protracted cheering.)

who pretends to know anything about the real condition of the world can deny the fact that, in all these Turkish provinces, Austria is by far more hated than Russia is. I want not to reason on this subject. I can point to the declaration of the Servian government, addressed to Reschid Pacha, on the 17th April last. There I find these words. The government of Servia writes to the Sulian's government:—"Even admitting that the Crar should attempt to enter Servia, we can boldly affirm that the entrance of Austrians would be a very unfortunate measure. Any auxiliary force whatever would be preferable to those of Austria, The Servian nation enter aims so neat a mistrust, not to say pronounced hatred, of Austria, that the whole action of the Servian would be turned against the Austrian troops, and all the energy of the nation would be employed against this enemy, in whom we behold the personification of a grasping ambition." Now, is that clear enough? And recollect, it is the government which speak this, and governments use always, of course, some reserve in expressing popular sentiments. But certainly I know that the Servian can speak calmly of the Czar, whilst he cannot even pronounce the name of Austria without a carse. And that Servia is there, on the theate of wer, and can ruse 150,000 men, is certain. Now, will England, by taking Austria for an ally, force the brave Servians to fight against Turkey, by forcing Turkey to have Austria for an ally. What you further want, in my opinion, is to enlist on your side, heart and soul, the Polish and Hungarian nations—Poland, without which the power of Russia is not to be reduced; Hungary, without which neither the integrity nor the independence of Turkey is to be secured. (Hear, hear.) Now, of course, you will lose them both if you take Austria for an ally. And what you further want is the alliance of Sweden. (Cheers.) In my opinion there is no existing government, the alliance of which in the present war would be more natural and equally advantageous to you will one that (Protracted cheering.)

Our Relations with Cuba.

Madrid (May 31) Correspondences of London Chroniols. Innderstand that no further despatches have yet been received at the United States Legation respecting the Black Warrior affair, but that Mr. Soule expects shortly to receive instructions on the subject. As regards the Spanish government, they have no doubt given full instructions to Senor Cueto, their new cover at Washington: and the matter will promote the settled by mutual concession, unless the American government are determined to have a queriel about it. The dismissal of General Pezchel was not asked for by name by Mr. Soule, though, as the dismissal of all the authorities who intervened in the seizure of the Black Warrior was demanded, he was necessarily included as the chief authority. It is thought, however, that the American government may be satisfied with the dismissal of the custom authorities, who deserve punishment, not for scizing the Black Warrior when they did, but for conniving at that steamer entering so many times before in the same way, and thereby evading the transit dues, for which they doubtless received a consideration. The great increase of the customs revenue at Havana since General Pezuela's arrival is considered by official persons here as a proof of the great amount of corruption that existed in that department of Cuba. The remission of the fine of \$6,000, in accordance with the petition of the consignees of the Black Warrior, is considered here as a great concession. On the whole, it is most likely that Senor Cueto has power to arrange the affair, unless the opposite party are bent on a quarrel, which, however, many persons here consider to be the case. Our Relations with Cuba. Sweden a palpable pledge that you are earnest in your intentions of reducing the overwhelming power of Russia so as not to leave it exposed to the revenge of an overpowerful neighbor. That is not a vain apprehension. Sweden has already once trusted its fortunes to England. It stood by you to the last at your worst moments, and in reward England left it in the mire; she structioned the loss of Finland. Now, in what manner can you give this pledge to brave Sweden? Bombarding Odessa, Schastopol, Cronstadt? That you may do to-day, and make your peace, notwithstanding, with the Czar to-morrow, leaving Sweden exposed to his avenging grasp. There is only one means, gentlemen. Call Poland to arms—(loud and prolonged cheering)—and, by calling it to arms, you will give a pledge to Sweden that you are in earnest in the intention of reducing the power of Russia. (Cheers.) Call Poland to arms, and you will have secured the alliance of brave Swe. The Gadaden Treaty.

LAW QUARREL RELALIVE TO THE SPOILS.

[From the London News, June 8.]

REFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR WILLIAM PAGE WOO —M'GAREL F. BARING AND OTHERS—THE MEXICAN POOPPOLDERS.

Mr. Rolt and Mr. Goldsmid moved ex parte to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Baring Brothers, from parting with a sum of 57,000 dollars, and a bill of lading for 7.000 dollars, which had come into their hands under the following circumstances. In 1846, the various classes of Mexican bonds were consolidated into one debt bearing interest at five per cent, and a certain portion of the Mexican revenues were